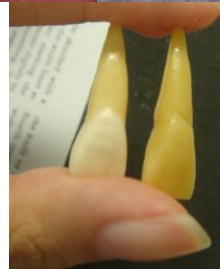
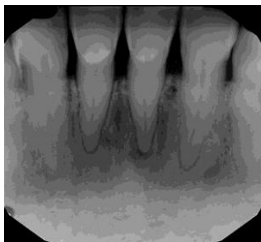


## ***Selection of anterior teeth***

Anterior teeth are primarily selected to satisfy esthetic requirements.

Teeth selection could be obtained from **pre-extraction records if available which include:**

1. Diagnostic casts with natural teeth.
2. Pre-extraction photographs.
3. Pre-extraction radiographs.
4. Observation of teeth of close relatives.
5. Preserved extracted teeth.



**Factors to be considered when pre-extraction records are not available:**

- A. Shade (color).
- B. Size.
- C. Form.

## ❖ **Shade:**

Shade mean degree of darkness of the color. There are two basic shades, the yellow and gray are the basic shades, and the other shades vary in between.

*The factors affect shade selection are:*

1. Age.
2. Sex.
3. Complexion.
4. Patient preference.

### *Age:*

The color of natural teeth darken with age because of deposition of secondary dentin, wearing away of enamel and external staining from oral fluids, foods or tobacco. The younger the patient, the lighter the color is preferred.



### *Sex:*

The sex may effect color, it seems that females given brighter teeth than males.

**Complexion:** The color of the face should harmonize the color of teeth. Lighter teeth are suitable for lighter skin people, while darker teeth are suitable for darker skin people, although darker people with dark skin seemed to have very light teeth. This is because of contrast in the skin and tooth color.



### Patient preference (method of pair comparison):

Show the patient a complete shade guide and hold it against the patient lip and ask him to select the one that he prefer.



### ❖ **Size:**

To select size of anterior teeth we have to consider the following:

1. Length.
2. Width.
3. Method of pair comparison.

### Length:

\*The length of upper anterior teeth is controlled by:

- 1- Inter-ridge distance.
- 2- Length of upper lip.

In medium lip 1-1.5 mm seen from upper central incisor. In short lip more than 2mm seen from upper central incisor. In long lip nothing can be seen from upper central incisor.



\*The length of lower anterior teeth should be with level of lower lip.

### Width:

- A. The width of upper central incisor equals approximately 1/16 of bi-Zygomatic width and width of upper anterior teeth equal to 3.3 of bi-Zygomatic width.



- B. The width from the tip of left canine to the right canine is almost equal to the width of the nose when measured in a straight line by a caliper.



### Method of pair comparison:

Assist a patient to decide what size of tooth they prefer. Set two different sizes of teeth on a piece of wax rope. Place them under the upper lip, and find out which one the patient prefers.

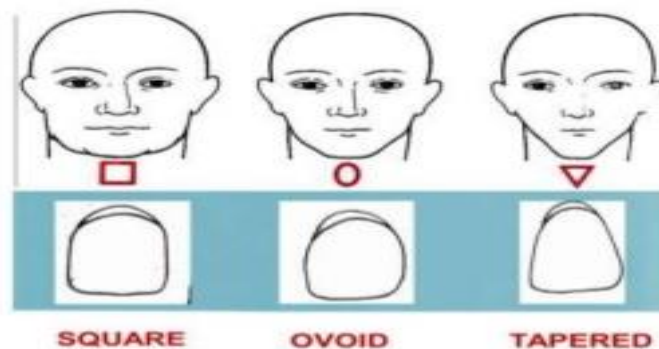
## **Form:**

The form of anterior teeth depends on the following:

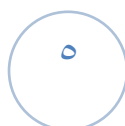
1. Face form.
2. Sex, age and personality.
3. Method of pair comparison.

### Face form:

According to frontal outline, face could be classified into square, ovoid and tapering. The upper central incisor form should be in harmony with patient face.



Profile of the face (when seen from the side) can be divided into: Straight, convex and concave. The labial surface of Upper central incisor viewed from the mesial aspect should be in harmony with profile of the face.



### *Sex, age and personality:*

Sex: Masculine form is associated with square, cuboidal and angular form. While feminine form associated with more rounded, ovoid and tapering features.



Age: In old patients the teeth tend to have square form due to attrition, more round features disappears and line angle quite seen in those patients.

Personality: It seems reasonable that a large vigorous type of persons have teeth of a size and form with prominent markings, different from those of a delicate appearing woman.

### *Method of pair comparison:*

Allow the patient to select between the same size teeth but different shapes. Set two different forms of teeth on a piece of wax rope, and ask the patients which they prefer.